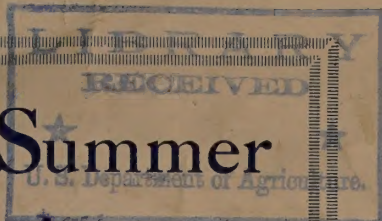


63.9
AUSTRALIA
1920-1921



Spring and Summer Flowering BULBS

SEASON 1921



BLOOMS OF THE JAPANESE IRIS, as grown and flowered
in Hyde Park. For Bulbs of these see page 11.

Anderson & Co.

LIMITED,

Seed, Plant and Bulb Merchants.

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399-401 George Street

Warehouse, Mail Order Dept. and General Offices:
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Address all correspondence to Box 1608, G.P.O.,
Sydney.

SEED, PLANT & BULB WAREHOUSE

399 GEORGE ST. & 188 KENT ST.

SYDNEY.

SPRING FLOWERING BULBS

PLANTING SEASON

1921

OUR FLOWERING BULBS for this season's planting have been, as usual, carefully selected—they are in fine condition—well matured, and should give the very best results.

THE LIST OF VARIETIES offered have been revised, and only those which do best are included in each class.

WILL OUR FRIENDS PLEASE ORDER on receipt of this Catalogue, as in some cases certain varieties of Bulbs are very scarce, but we have full stocks of all those most in demand.

WE THANK OUR CUSTOMERS for the large trade we had last season, and we await their orders for this Season's planting.

Please note our address :

399-401 GEORGE STREET, SYDNEY

And address all letters to Box 1608, G.P.O., Sydney.

ANDERSON & CO. LIMITED,

FOR SEEDS, PLANTS AND BULBS.

Address as above.

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BULBS

OF SPECIAL MERIT

NOVELTY

WATSONIA—"Lady Fawkes"

This new variety is one of the most charming creations of recent years. It is admirably adapted for massing in beds and borders, the pure, deep salmon colour of the flowers making a glorious splash of color when this method of planting is adopted.

The period of flowering lasts for two months in normal seasons, commencing early in October and finishing at the end of November. This can be extended by making several plantings at intervals during the autumn months.

For table decoration and cut flower work this delightful novelty is unsurpassed. It will last for days in water after being cut, and the unopened buds on each spike will become perfect to the tips.

We particularly recommend this *Watsonia* for planting in masses in public parks and large gardens.

6d. each, 5/- dozen, 35/- 100. Post free.

WATSONIA—New Hybrids

A fine strain of Hybrid *Watsonias*; raised by the Director of the Melbourne Botanic Gardens. Plants are tall growing, producing exceptionally large branching spikes; in all shades of orange, pink, rose, salmon, mauve, crimson and white. A veritable transformation from an ordinary garden flower to one equal in usefulness and beauty to the modern *Gladioli*.

Mixed Colors. 6d. each, 5/- dozen, 35/- 100. Post free.

IRIS—"Susiana"

"*Susiana*" (the Mourning Iris). Plant March to June. A distinct and most beautiful variety; flowers large, with winged petals surrounding those enclosing the centre of the flower. Ground color pale grey, lined and veined with dark brown, resembling tracery of the finest lace. It has been named the "Mourning Iris" because of its sombre color, but to many that only adds to the charm of its beauty.

2/6 each. Post free.

BILBERGIA NUTANS—*A Remarkable Plant*

Bilbergia Nutans or Nodding *Bilbergia*, belonging to the pineapple family, is a native of Brazil, and although the plant was introduced into cultivation as early as 1868 it is little known in Australia, where it grows so freely. Its narrow leaves, about one foot long, are bright green on the upper surface and finely striped underneath. The flowers are characterised by a drooping or nodding inflorescence, hanging gracefully from a bright red bract-like stem. The petals are green, with a blue edge, giving the plant when in flower a very striking appearance. It thrives well in hot and dry sunny positions in poor or rich soil, in hollow logs and pots or drain pipes.

1/- each, 11/- dozen. Postage extra.

GLORIOSA SUPERBA (*Climbing Glory Lily*)

A very handsome dwarf-growing climbing Lily, bearing rich-showey orange-red flowers. The Glory Lily makes a remarkably fine plant when grown in a pot and trained on a balloon-shaped trellis, or it can be equally well grown outside in a sheltered border.

2/6 each. Post free.

DAFFODILS

Post free.

G. S. TITHERAGE (offered for first time).—A giant Leedsii of fine form, with white perianth and yellow cup, deeply fluted, passing to white. 2/- each

URSULA (Incomp.)—Pale lemon perianth, well-expanded cup of bright canary yellow edged with orange. 2/6 each

MARIGOLD (Incomp.)—A well-made flower with broad, flat overlapping segments, with wide-spreading cup of Gloria Mundi color. 2/6 each

SUNRISE (Barri)—Perianth white, primrose bar down centre of each petal, crown expanded and fluted, of a bright orange yellow with brilliant scarlet margin; very distinct and beautiful. 8/- each

EVANGELINE (Incomp.)—Perianth white, broad, overlapping segments, expanding cup of citron yellow. 2/6 each

DAFFODILS or Narcissi.



TRUMPET DAFFODIL.

The Narcissus or Daffodils are easily cultivated. We offer strong bulbs, which will flower the first season.

Self-Yellow Trumpet Section.

Distinguishing character: Trumpet as long or rather longer than perianth

ARD RIGH (Irish King)—Large trumpet, yellow perianth. 4d. ea.; 3/6 doz.

BULBICODIUM (Hoop Petticoat Narcissus)—Colour like the Buttercup, small flowers; large corolla, small outer petals. 3d. ea.; 1s. 6d. doz.

CORNELIA—Soft yellow; late flowering; very fine. 2s. each.

EMPEROR—Deep primrose perianth, imbricated sepals; rich yellow trumpet. 4d. each; 3s. doz.; 20s. 100.

EXCELSIOR—Deep yellow, handsome flowers. 4d. each; 3s. doz.

FAIRY—Deep yellow, large expanded trumpet. 1s. each.

GOLDEN BELL—Yellow twisting perianth, golden trumpet; tall. 1s. 3d. each.

GOLDFINCH—Sulphur perianth, yellow trumpet. 4d. each; 3s. doz.

GOLDEN SPUR—A grand variety, vigorous constitution and a magnificent flower in every respect. 3d. each; 2s. 6d. doz.

HENRY IRVING—Broad yellow spreading perianth, large yellow trumpet, very handsome. 4d. each; 3s. 6d. doz.

HER MAJESTY—Light self-yellow, brim of trumpet serrated. 4d. each; 3s. 6d. doz.

KING ALFRED—Uniform rich golden yellow trumpet, large and elegant, with open frilled mouth; very tall, vigorous grower. 2s. 6d. each.

LORD ROBERTS—Flowers of enormous size; golden yellow; broad, massive perianth; tall and free bloomer. 2s. 6d. each.

MAJOR—Rich yellow, twisted perianth; hardy, late. 3d. ea.; 2s. 6d. doz.

M. J. BERKELEY—Rich full yellow, trumpet much expanded and reflexed at edge; the best of all early trumpets. 6d. each; 5s. doz.

MAXIMUS—Rich golden yellow, twisted perianth. 4d. each; 3s. 6d. doz.

MONARCH—Full yellow, noble flower; very refined. 3s. each.

P. R. BARR—Primrose perianth, rich, full yellow trumpet; free bloomer. 3d. each; 2s. 6d. doz.

White Winged or Bicolor Trumpet Section.

CERVANTES—Perianth pale sulphur, trumpet yellow, nicely frilled. 4d. each; 3s. 6d. doz.

DEAN HERBERT—Perianth primrose, changing to sulphur; large rich yellow trumpet. 6d. each; 5s. doz.

DUKE OF BEDFORD—A magnificent flower, measuring 4½ inches across; perianth pure white, trumpet soft yellow. 3s. 6d. each.

EMPRESS—White perianth, rich yellow trumpet. 4d. each; 3s. 6d. doz.

GRANDIS—Large and finely imbricated, pure white perianth; large full yellow trumpet. 4d. each; 3s. 6d. doz.

JOHN DAVIDSON—Bicolor trumpet, good form. 3d. each; 7s. 6d. doz.

MADAME PLEMP—Very bold flower, large, white, twisted perianth; long golden trumpet. 1s. 6d. each.

MICHAEL FOSTER—Sulphur white perianth, yellow trumpet. 6d. each.

MRS. WALTER T. WARE—Perianth white, trumpet yellow, spreading at brim; a gem. 4d. each; 3s. doz.

PRINCEPS—Pale lemon perianth, often lighter than the trumpet. 3d. each; 2s. doz.; 12s. 100.

SEEDS - PLANTS - BULBS

Daffodils or Narcissi—continued (POST FREE)

Incomparabilis or Chalice Cupped Section.

Distinguishing Character: Crown or cup half as long as divisions of perianth, but in a few cases three-quarters the length.

- AUTOCRAT**—Very handsome flower; full self yellow. 3d. ea.; 2s. 6d. doz.
BEAUTY—Red cup. 3d. each; 2s. 6d. doz.
BERTIE—Perianth creamy white, cup yellow, edged orange. 3d. each; 2s. doz.
BLACKWELL—Perianth yellow, cup straight and deeply fluted, stained orange-scarlet. 1s. each.
BRIGADIER—(Giant Sir Watkin), very fine. 2s. each.
C. J. BACKHOUSE—Perianth yellow, of medium size, with a long cup of rich orange scarlet; extra. 8d. each; 7s. 6d. doz.
COMMANDER—Pale sulphur perianth, large yellow cup, stained orange scarlet. 4d. each; 3s. 6d. doz.
CYNOSURE—Large primrose perianth, and changing to white; stained orange scarlet cup. 3d. each; 2s. doz.
EVANGELINE—White perianth, expanded yellow cup. 3s. each.
FIGARO—Perianth yellow, cup large and spreading, stained orange scarlet; flowers large and well formed. 3d. each; 2s. 6d. doz.
FLAMBEAU—Yellow perianth, crown fiery orange-red; very handsome. 2s. each.
FRANK MILES—Soft self yellow; very charming. 3d. each; 2s. 6d. doz.
GLORIA MUNDI—Yellow perianth, large cup, heavily stained orange scarlet; a fine, noble flower. 2s. each.
GOLIATH—Large white perianth, barred yellow, large yellow cup. 4d. each; 3s. 6d. doz.
GWYTHYR—Large broad yellow perianth; crown suffused orange. 3d. each; 2s. 6d. doz.
LEONIE—Large cup, edged red. 8d. each; 7s. 6d. doz.
LUCIFER—(True). Large handsome white perianth; cup an intense glowing orange-red colour, lasting well in the sun; very striking; strong grower and free bloomer. 1s. 6d. each.
MABEL COWAN—White perianth; cup margined orange scarlet; beautiful flower. 6d. each; 5s. doz.
MAGOG—Perianth sulphur, large yellow cup, fine flower. 3d. each; 2s. 6d. doz.
NORTHERN LIGHT—A flower of superb beauty; broad, rich, yellow perianth, bright orange crinkled cup. 2s. 6d. each.
PRINCESS MARY—Broad white perianth; cup much expanded; smooth and suffused orange. 8d. each; 7s. 6d. doz.
QUEEN BESS—Pure white perianth; large, much expanded; pale yellow cup. 3d. each; 2s. 6d. doz.
QUEEN SOPHIA—Perianth sulphur; large spreading frilled cup, heavily stained orange-scarlet, of great beauty. 2s. each.
SIR WATKIN (Giant Welsh Chalice Flower)—Rich sulphur yellow perianth; cup yellow, tinged with orange; beautiful. 4d. each; 3s. 6d. doz.
SPLENDENS—Large broad imbricated sulphur perianth; large cup, edged orange scarlet; very handsome. 4d. each; 3s. 6d. doz.
STELLA—Large white perianth; yellow cup. 3d. ea.; 1s. 6d. doz.; 10s. 100.
WINIFRED—Bold flower, perianth primrose, cup yellow. 4d. each; 3s. 6d. doz.
WILL SCARLETT—Creamy white perianth, deep scarlet cup. 3s. 6d. ea.

Burbidgei Section.

Hybrid Poets Daffodil. Flowers larger and earlier than Poeticus.

- BARONESS HEATH**—Perianth yellow; cup suffused throughout orange-scarlet; very distinct and beautiful. 6d. each; 5s. doz.
BURBIDGEI—Clear white cup, margined bright cinnabar red; a beautiful early-flowering form of "Poeticus." 3d. each; 2s. doz.
ELLEN BARR—Broad white perianth; cup citron, stained orange-scarlet. 3d. each; 2s. 6d. doz.
JOHN BAIN—Large white perianth; citron cup. 3d. each; 2s. 6d. doz.

Double Daffodils.

- AURANTIUS PLENUS** (Butter and Eggs)—Double yellow, with orange centre. 3d. each; 2s. 6d. doz.
ALBUS PLENUS AURANTIUS (Eggs and Bacon, or Orange Phoenix)—White, with orange nectary; beautiful. 4d. each; 3s. doz.
ALBUS PLENUS SULPHUREUS (Codlins and Cream, or Sulphur Phoenix)—White, with sulphur nectary; exquisite. 6d. each; 5s. doz.
ARGENT—Very beautiful and elegant; star-shaped, semi-double flowers, creamy white petals, yellow centre. 8d. each; 7s. 6d. doz.
GOLDEN ROSE—Flowers large and round, light yellow, with orange centre, very double; handsome and showy. 1s. 6d. each.
PLENIPO—Large handsome double flowers, of elegant form, showing three shades of colour in each flower—yellow, primrose and white. 1s. 6d. each.
TELAMONIUS PLENUS—Great double yellow Daffodil. 3d. each; 2s. 6d. dozen.

Poeticus Narcissus.

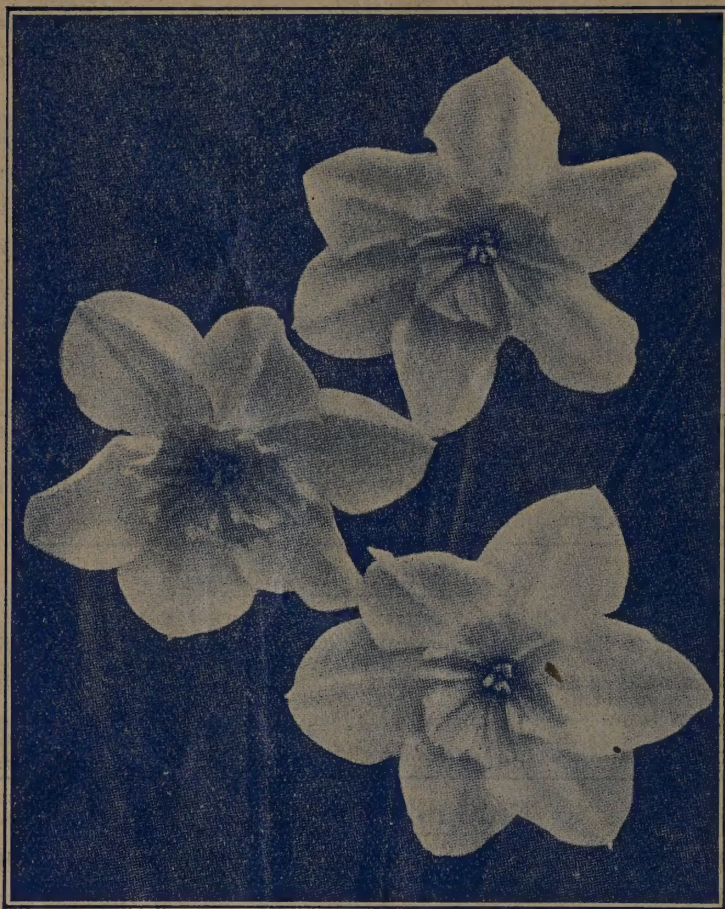
This is the well-known class called "Pheasant's Eye." All have white perianth, small crown, lemon or yellow edged scarlet.

- GRANDIFLORUS**—Perianth pure white; cup suffused crimson. 8d. each; 7s. 6d. doz.
HORACE—Broad white perianth; large eye, almost blood scarlet. 1s. each; 10s. 6d. doz.
ORNATUS—Single, pure white imbricated perianth; flat cup, edged scarlet. 3d. each; 2s. doz.
POETARUM—Perianth white; cup orange-scarlet. 4d. each; 3s. 6d. doz.
PRAECOX GRANDIFLORUS—Perianth white, cup suffused crimson. 6d. each; 4s. doz.
POETICUS, fl. pl.—Double snowy white, sweet scented Gardenia-like blossoms, much prized for cutting. 3d. each; 2s. 6d. doz.
RECURVUS—(Pheasant's Eye). Pure white, crown edged red; very fragrant. 3d. each; 2s. doz.

Daffodils or Narcissi—*continued* (POST FREE)

White and Sulphur Trumpet Section.

- CERNUUS**—Perianth and trumpet silvery white. 4d. each; 3s. doz.
CERNUUS PULCHER—Silvery white, with primrose trumpet, passing to white. 6d. each; 5s. doz.
J. B. M. CAMM—Perianth white; rich cream trumpet; fine form. 1s. ea.
MADAME DE GRAAFF—Flower of good substance, perianth pure white, trumpet pale primrose, passing to white. 2s. each.
MRS. THOMPSON—Pure white trumpet, elegantly frilled, large and very handsome. 4d. each; 3s. doz.
MARCHIONESS OF LORNE—Perianth sulphur white, trumpet primrose, brim elegantly recurved; a strong grower and free bloomer. 8d. each.
MOSCHATUS (White Spanish Daffodil)—Charming dwarf variety. 6d. each; 5s. doz.
PRINCESS IDA—Handsome white flower, trumpet widely flanged. 8d. ea.
WEARDALE PERFECTION—Large white perianth, soft primrose trumpet of immense size. 2s. 6d. each.
WILLIAM GOLDRING—Large snowy-white tapering perianth, drooping over primrose trumpet. 6d. each; 5s. doz.



DAFFODIL LEEDSII.

Leedsii Section.

The Silver Star Daffodil, which has white or silvery perianth, cup white, cream, citron, or orange.

- AMABILIS**—Silvery white, with long cup; very early. 3d. ea.; 2s. 6d. doz.
ARIADNE—Perianth white, cup ivory white, very large, saucer-shaped, wide and spreading, frilled at margin. 1s. 6d. each.
DUCHESS OF BRABANT—Perianth white; cup canary. 3d. each; 2s. doz.
DUCHESS OF WESTMINSTER—Large pure white perianth, long canary yellow cup, tinted orange. 8d. each; 7s. 6d. doz.
GRAND DUCHESS—Perianth white, cup spreading and stained apricot-orange; a charming early variety. 4d. each; 3s. doz.
KATHERINE SPURRELL—Broad white perianth; cup soft canary; a very beautiful flower. 6d. each; 5s. doz.
MADGE MATTHEWS—Large white perianth; elegant white cup; distinct. 4d. each; 3s. doz.
MINNIE HUME—Large white perianth, large spreading cup, passing from lemon to white. 3d. each; 2s. 6d. doz.
MRS. LANGTRY—Broad white perianth; large white cup, edge bright canary yellow. 3d. each; 2s. 6d. doz.
SOUTHERN GEM—White perianth; cup soft pale lemon; early and free flowering. 2s. 6d. each.
WHITE LADY—An exquisite flower, having a broad white perianth of perfect form, with a dainty cup prettily crinkled, of a beautiful pale canary shade. 1s. each.

Daffodils or Narcissi—continued (POST FREE)

Barri Section.

Distinguishing Character: Cup or crown less than one-third of the length of perianth.

ALBATROSS—Perianth white, cup citron, edged orange red; very attractive. 1s. 3d. each.

CONSPICUUS—Broad spreading perianth; broad short cup, conspicuously edged orange-scarlet; the most beautiful of this type. 3d. each; 2s. 6d. doz.; 15/- 100.

FLORA WILSON—Pure white perianth; cup stained orange-scarlet, very striking flower. 4d. each; 3s. 6d. doz.

MRS. C. BOWLEY—A very striking and beautiful flower, with white perianth and glowing orange-red cup. 8d. each.

SOUTHERN STAR—Broad cup, orange-red border. 2s. 6d. each.

SENSATION—Large pure white perianth; cup canary, conspicuously edged with orange-scarlet; very beautiful. 6d. each; 5s. doz.

Polyanthus or Bunched-Flowered Narcissus.

The Polyanthus Narcissus (commonly called Jonquils) produce large heads of sweet scented flowers, and are especially adapted for early winter and spring flowering.



GRAND MONARQUE.

DOUBLE ROMAN—White, orange nectary, early. 3d. ea.; 2s. doz.

GRANDIFLORUS—Cambric white, very large. 3d. each; 2s. doz.

GRAND MONARQUE—White perianth; yellow cup, immense truss; the finest of all; late. 4d. each; 3s. doz.

GRAND PRIMO—White perianth; yellow cup. 3d. each; 2s. doz.

GRAND SOLIEL D'OR—Deep rich yellow, with orange cup. 3d. each; 2s. doz.

HERMOINE—Cream, early, and useful for cutting. 3d. each; 2s. doz.

JOSS FLOWER (Chinese Flower of the Gods)—White perianth, orange yellow cup. 4d. each; 3s. doz.

PAPER WHITE—Charming pure white, exquisite perfume; early. 3d. each; 1s. 6d. doz.; 10s. 100.

SULPHUR CROWN—Large truss, good colour. 4d. each; 3s. doz.

WHITE PEARL—Pure white, very fine flower; late. 3d. each; 2s. doz.

WHITE PERFECTION—Immense trusses of pure white flowers. 4d. each; 3s. 6d. doz.

Narcissus Jonquilla

(Fragrant Rush-leaved Jonquils).

These are often confused with Polyanthus Narcissus. They are, however, quite distinct. The flowers are pure yellow in colour and much smaller in size. They are deliciously fragrant, very early, and last a long time.

CAMPERNELLI—Bright yellow, fragrant flowers. 3d. each; 1s. 6d. doz.; 10s. 100.

CAMPERNELLI DOUBLE—Rich yellow flowers, carried on stems two feet high. 9d. each; 7s. 6d. doz.

DOUBLE—Yellow; very elegant. 4d. each; 3s. doz.

RUGULOSUS—Rich yellow; most charming variety. 3d. ea.; 2s. 6d. doz.

SINGLE—True sweet-scented Jonquil. 3d. ea.; 1s. 6d. doz.; 10s. 100.

HYACINTHS.

PLANT FEBRUARY
TO MAY.

CULTURE IN THE OPEN GARDEN—Hyacinths prefer a good sandy loam, enriched with old stable manure; peaty soils also suit them if well drained, or peat mixed with loamy or sandy soil grows them splendidly; do not succeed in dry soil. They should be planted in rows or in clumps 6 to 12 in. apart, and the crown of the bulb must be covered with at least two inches of soil. If the shoot, when it comes through the ground, shows an inclination to open and reveal the flower buds which it encloses, cover it up at once with an inverted flower-pot, the object being to draw the flower stem from the bulb while it is enclosed in the leaves, and before the flower is exposed to the sun. If this is not done, it sometimes happens that the flower begins to colour when only a portion of it has appeared, and the beauty of the spike is thus lost. Allow the flower-pot to remain until the flower stem is well through and above the ground; then remove it, and fine spikes will be secured. The bulbs must be lifted when they have done flowering and their foliage has died down. **Single varieties** give the most satisfactory results.



HYACINTH.

HYACINTHS GROWN IN BULB FIBRE are most interesting, and make lovely plants, spikes often 9 in. long; they are very easily grown, and do well in this climate. For cultural directions, see page 15.

Single Hyacinths.

Red and Shades.

CARDINAL WISEMAN—Pink and white.
GRAND BLANCHE IMPERIAL—Pale.
GRANDEUR A'MERVEILLE—Rose.
GERTRUDE—Shaded salmon.
MARIA CORNELIA—Pale, very early.
ROI DES BELGES—Deep red.

Yellow and Shades.

CLOTH OF GOLD—Large yellow.
KING OF THE YELLOWS—Rich yellow.
YELLOW HAMMER—Rich yellow.

10d. each; 9s. 6d. doz.

White and Shades.

ALBERTINE—Pure white, fine truss.
BARONESS VON THUYLL—Large.
LA GRANDESSE—Large white.
LA FRANCHISE—Blush.
L'INNOCENCE—Pure white; good.

Blue and Shades.

CZAR PETER—Porcelain, fine truss.
JOHAN—Light blue, very fine.
LOUIS VAN HOUTTE—Light mauve.
MARIE—Very dark.
QUEEN OF THE BLUES—Large, pale.
SCHOTEL—Light blue, shaded dark.

Double Hyacinths.

Red and Shades.

LORD ANSON—Good Red.
LORD WELLINGTON—Pink and white.
NOBLE PAR MERITE—Deep rose.

Yellow and Shades.

GOETHE—Fine light yellow.
SUNFLOWER—Salmon yellow.

10d. each; 9s. 6d. doz.

White and Shades.

BOUQUET ROYAL—White, fine.
LA TOUR D'AUVERGNE—Pure white.
PRINCE OF WATERLOO—Blush White.

Blue and Shades.

GENERAL ANTINCK—Blue.
LORD NELSON—Deep porcelain.
LORD RAGLAN—Very dark.
REMBRANDT—Dark blue.

Bedding Hyacinths.

SUPERB MIXTURE—Includes all shades. 6d. each; 5s. 6d. doz.; 40/- 100.

Roman Hyacinths.

Extra Early White—Fragrant. 6d. each; 5s. doz.

Its pure white and deliciously-scented flowers render this variety most attractive. It makes a very pretty show when grown in pots; the spikes are small but very free flowering—4 or 5 in a 6 in. pot.

Hyacinthus Candicans.

PLANT APRIL
TO JULY.

The Giant Snow-white Summer Flowering Hyacinth.

This hardy, handsome bulbous plant produces flower spikes from four to six feet high, on which are disposed numerous bell-shaped pure white blossoms about one and a half inches long. It is easily cultivated, and thrives in deep rich sandy loam. The bulbs should be planted six inches deep. 9d. each; 8s. doz.

HYBRID GLADIOLI



GLADIOLI.

Gladioli Hybrids

1s. each, 11/- dozen.

Postage extra.

- A1**—Dark rosy pink, sulphur centre; fine flower.
ABBE ROUCOURT—Crimson, pencilled blood red.
ADELINA—Salmon rose, striped carmine, primrose blotch.
AMALTHEE—Pure white, large violet blotch.
AMERICA—Beautiful soft lavender pink, spikes two or three feet long.
ANGELIQUE—White, tinted flesh, blotch ivory white.
ARCHIMEDE—Slaty rose on edges, pale centre, ivory white blotch.
BARON JOSEPH HULOT—The best of the blue shades.
BRAHMA—Carmine red and ashy grey, white blotch.
CARNATION—Fleshy white, tinged carmine, blotched purplish carmine.
CARUSO—Clear scarlet red, white blotch, edged lilac.
COLONEL GILLON—White, tinged pink, dark throat.
COMMANDANT MARCHAND—Perfectly shaped flowers, dark ruby colour.
CRACKERJACK—Flowers very large, of rich glowing crimson colour, throat mottled pale yellow.
DAIRUS—Soft lilac colour, violet red lower petals.
DESDEMONE—Immense flowers, ashy rose colour, dark red blotch, edged white.
ECLAIREUR—Fire red, dark red blotch.
EMRESS OF INDIA—Maroon, crimson and black, lined white.
ESCARBOUCLE—Dark carmine red, pure white band, blood-red blotch on lower petals.
EUGENE SCRIBE—Tender rose, blazed carmine rose.
FIRE KING—Long graceful spikes, intense glowing scarlet.
FLORENCE—Lilac, pure white blotch in centre.
GENERAL KUROPATKINE—Large flower, dark velvety crimson red.

FROM their great richness and brilliancy of colour of almost every shade, the Gladioli is one of the most beautiful and striking flowers in cultivation, and is becoming more popular every year. They are admirably adapted for growing in masses, and if arranged with due regard to colour, produce a gorgeous effect when in bloom. These plants show to great advantage when grown in single rows, in groups amongst dwarf shrubs, or in mixed borders. By judiciously planting the bulbs from August until February, the plants will flower from October to April inclusive.

The culture of Gladioli is simple, as they will grow in any average garden soil, but to grow them to perfection, the soil should be of a sandy or loamy nature and should be well worked to a depth of eighteen inches. No new or green manure should be used, but old, well-rotted manure, dug well in, so that it does not touch the bulb, will greatly assist in keeping the ground in a moist and open condition.

An occasional watering of weak liquid manure will often assist the plants to develop finer flowers.

Plant two to four inches deep and six inches apart. Lift corms about six weeks after they have finished flowering, cut off stems, remove the old sole or bulb, and thoroughly dry before they are stored away for future planting.

ANDERSON & CO., LIMITED

Gladioli—continued

1s. each; 11s. doz. Postage extra.

- GLORY OF HOLLAND**—White, faint markings in throat.
GLORY OF BRIGHTWOOD—A lovely shade of rich scarlet, having a distinct lemon throat.
GOLDEN QUEEN—Bright cream colour, diamond-shaped blotch of carmine.
GOLDEN RAY—Yellow, small carmine brown blotch; fine.
GRETCHEN ZANG—Salmon pink, dark blotch.
GRANDE CONDE—Bright salmon rose, striped violet red, white blotch.
GUSTAVE GRUNERWALD—Vermilion red, pencilled straw.
HALLEY—Well-formed flowers of a delicate colour, with white blotch.
HELENA—Violet purple; good size flower.
HEREDA—Mauve, glistening and clear, deeper in throat.
JEAN BART—Large spike, bright crimson red, white blotch.
KLONDYKE—Fine lemon colour, edges flamed blood-red.
LA COMETE—Violettish lilac, white blotch.
LAFAYETTE—Crimson red, salmon blotch, white ground.
LEOLIN—Delicate soft pink, flaked deeper shade; fine.
LEON DUVAL—Creamy buff, reddish brown centre.
LE RIFF—Light lilac, striped violet red, blotch red on yellow ground.
L'UNIQUE VIOLET—Dark lilac tinted with violet, flamed dark carmine.
MADAM DE VILMORIN—Pale fleshy rose, striped rosy carmine.
MADAM P. PALMER—Very large flowers of rose colour, suffused carmine blotch, cream edge cherry red.
MARIE THERESE—White, a few rosy stripes on straw-coloured blotch.
MERLIN—Salmon rose, sulphur yellow blotch, white band on upper petal.
MEPHISTOPHELES—Deep red, blotched black and sulphur.
MINSTRE PICHON—Carmine red, white stained, striped crimson.
MRS. FRANK PENDLETON—Large flowers, delicate salmon pink, with blood red blotch.
MRS. F. KING—Large scarlet, very pleasing.
MRS. WATT—A clear wine red of most pleasing colour, large flowers.
NAGARA—Rich cream, deepening to yellow, crimson tips, blush at throat.
PACHA—Orange red, striped red on sulphur ground.
PACTOLE—Yellow, slightly tinged rose, dark blotch.
PANAMA—A grand pink, deeper in colour than "America," long spikes of large flowers.
PEACE—Large flowers, almost pure white, trace of lilac in lower petals.
POTENTAT—Carmine rose, scarlet blotch, edged yellow on lower petals, white band middle of upper petals.
PRECURSEUR—Rosy lilac, carmine red blotch, on white ground.
PRINCEPS—Beautiful large flowers, bright crimson scarlet, white blotch on throat of lower petals.
PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT—Cherry rose, with carmine red blotch.
REX—Purple violet, good form.
ROSALBA—Fine spike, white ground, largely blotched bright carmine.
ROSY SPRAY—White sprayed rose, very beautiful.
RUBY KING—Tall and of great substance, and intense dark ruby red, glowing with a peculiar richness.
SAFRANO—Delicate nankeen yellow centre and striped currant red.
SALEM—Fine salmon pink, maroon blotches.
SCRIBE—Spike long and erect, colour light rose, flaked and blotched carmine.
SENATEUR VOLLAND—Pure blue, dark violet blotch, yellow stain.
SOCRATE—Brownish red, ivory white blotch on lower petals.
SORCIER—Pale salmon rose, paler centre, edged slate.
SUFFREN—Cherry rose, blotched carmine.
TACONIC—Strong grower, pink, marked with deep crimson and a thin stripe of pale yellow.
TITANIA—Creamy salmon, flaked cherry red.
TIGRIDIA—Salmon yellow, large and open, flamed rosy carmine.
TSARINE—Rosy lilac, striped deeper rose, carmine blotch.
VAN DAEL—Delicate salmon rose, streaked blood-red top of petals.

BULBS OF NAMED VARIETIES available from March to June.
MIXTURES from February to September.

Gladioli in Collection.

Postage extra.

Our magnificent collection of Gladioli includes a superb variety of the various selections which produce flowers of the most lovely colours and shades.

12 LOVELY NAMED VARIETIES	11s.
25 LOVELY NAMED VARIETIES	21s.
50 BULBS, 25 NAMED VARIETIES (our own selection)	40s.

ANY VARIETIES SOLD OUT WILL BE SUBSTITUTED.

Choice Gladioli

SPLENDID MIXTURE.
Plant February to September.

This assortment includes many superb varieties, all shades of colour, and every bulb will produce a flower. 5s. doz.; 36s. 100. Post extra.

Miniature Gladioli

EARLY FLOWERING.
PLANT FEBRUARY TO MAY.

THESE beautiful early-flowering Gladioli are greatly prized as cut flowers for table decorations, etc. Planted in clumps, they make a beautiful show in the garden.

- APOLLO**—Orange salmon; splendid for cutting. 4d. each; 3s. doz.
BRILLIANT—Red, dark markings. 4d. each; 3s. doz.
DELICATISSIMA—White ground, flushed pink, crimson flaked; a most beautiful variety. 4d. each; 3s. doz.
INSIGNIS—Splendid variety, flowers large, brilliant scarlet. 4d. each; 3s. doz.
NE PLUS ULTRA—Scarlet, with white stripes, extra. 4d. each; 3s. doz.
PEACH BLOSSOM—Delicate shade of pink; extra fine. 4d. ea.; 3s. doz.
THE BRIDE—Purest white, magnificent bouquet flower. 3d. each; 2s. 6d. dozen.

ANEMONES.

Australian-Grown
Bulbs.

PLANT FEBRUARY TO MAY.

Anemones are most beautiful as cut flowers and last a long time in water. Plant about six inches apart and one inch deep.

ST. BRIGID—Very large, mostly semi-double flowers, in all the most brilliant shades and colours. 2s. doz.; 14s. 100.

SINGLE GIANT FRENCH—This strain is uncommonly fine, and embraces every shade of colour; produces flowers much larger than the common Single Anemone. 1s. 6d. doz.; 10s. 100.



ANEMONE—SINGLE.

AGAPANTHUS.

PLANT ALL YEAR ROUND.

Crown of beautiful flowers on stem 3 feet long. Very effective in flower border. Grows well in any ordinary garden soil. Makes a good pot plant for verandah.

BLUE 1s. each. **WHITE** 1s. each.
BLUE DOUBLE 1s. 6d. each.

ALLIUM.

PLANT FEBRUARY TO MAY.

A decorative showy family of hardy Spring and Summer Flowering Bulbs. Any soil suits them; they require no particular care; bloom for a long time.

NEAPOLITANUM—Pure white, in large umbels, long stalks. Very useful for cutting. 1s. 6d. doz.; 10s. 100.

LUTEUM—Bright yellow, flowers last well when cut. 3d. ea.; 2s. 6d. doz.

AMARYLLIS (Hippeastrum)

Australian-Raised Hybrids PLANT JANUARY TO MARCH.

It is impossible to name a more magnificent genus of bulbous plants than these. Under the simplest conditions of culture they throw up spikes of from two or three feet high, surmounted by immense trumpet-shaped blooms. Hippeastrums are truly astounding in their immense blooms, wealth of colouring, and regal habit.

MIXED HYBRIDS—A splendid assortment. 2s. each; 20s. doz. Carriage extra.

ANDERSON & CO., LIMITED

AMARYLLIS VARIETIES. PLANT FEBRUARY TO MAY.

- BELLADONNA**—This splendid species is very variable in size and colour, producing variously-shaded flowers from almost white to the deepest pink; they thrive best in light soil. 6d. each; 5s. doz. postage extra.
BELLADONNA PERFECTA—White and pink; tall. 9d. each; 7s. 6d. doz.; postage extra.
FORMOSISSIMA—(Sprekelia). The Jacobean Lily—Showy bulbous plants, with beautiful brilliant crimson flowers. A handsome border plant. 1s. 3d. each.
KERMESIMUM—Terra Cotta; very free flowering. 1s. 3d. each.

ANOMATHECA CRUENTA.

(Red Freesia). PLANT FEBRUARY TO MAY.

A very pretty Cape Bulb like the Freesia; colour is a rich carmine crimson. 3d. each; 2s. 6d. doz.

BABIANA.

PLANT FEBRUARY TO MAY.

Very showy plants, producing rich self-colours and very distinct hues in the same flower with long wire-like foliage. Beautifully sweet-scented.

- SPLENDENS**—Deep red. 1s. 6d. doz.; 8s. 6d. 100.
STRICTA—Tall blue. 1s. 6d. doz.; 8s. 6d. 100.
FINEST MIXED—Including beautiful red shades. 1s. 6d. doz.; 8s. 6d. 100.

BRODIAEA.

PLANT MARCH TO MAY.

A very pretty summer-flowering bulbous plant. They are of slender habit, and grow about 18in. high. The flowers are borne in large clusters at apex of stem. Flowers blue, purple and yellow shades. Choice mixed. 3d. each; 2s. doz.

BRUNSVIGIA.

PLANT FEBRUARY TO MAY.

Postage extra.

This magnificent border plant forms a handsome crown of flowers on a stem of about 3ft., containing from 18 to 24 separate blooms, with a delightful perfume.

- MULTIFLORA**—Deep rose and Cream 1s. 3d.
PALLIDA—White 1s. 6d. **ROSEA**—Pink 1s. 3d.

CALLA.

PLANT APRIL TO JUNE.

- AETHIOPICA** (Arum Lily)—The Old Nile Lily. 1s. ea. Plant any time.
AURATA—Lemon-yellow, jet black centre; medium size flower. 2s. each.
CHILDSIANA—Pure white, dark green foliage. 1s. ea.
DRACUNULUS (Dragon Arum)—Flowers one foot long, purplish-red stem, beautifully marbled leaves; handsome quick grower. 2s. ea.
ELLIOTTIANA (Golden Arum Lily)—Leaves evenly spotted and marked. The spathe is a very rich pure yellow. One of the most beautiful Callas. 2s. each.
ITALICUM—Greenish white, with variegated foliage. 1s. each.
MACULATA ALBA—Spotted leaves, white flowers; pretty pot plants. 1s. each.
MRS. ROOSEVELT—Pale yellow; very fine. 2s. each.
SANCTUM (Arum)—The wonderful black Calla. This magnificent variety has the habit and foliage of the white Arum Lily; the flowers are of the richest velvety black colour imaginable. 2s. each.
SOLFATARE—Spotted leaves, flowers primrose yellow. 2s. each.



CALLA.

CHLIDANTHUS FRAGRANS. PLANT FEBRUARY TO JUNE.

This yellow trumpet lily is a dwarf-growing, hardy bulbous plant, requiring a strong soil to grow well. In early summer they produce an abundance of flowers of exquisite fragrance. 6d. each; 5s. doz.

CLIVEA NOBILIS.

PLANT MARCH TO AUGUST.

An evergreen bulbous plant, growing about eighteen inches high, producing in early summer heads of handsome tubular orange-yellow flowers. They are easily cultivated and thrive in good rich soil. Cliveas are also suitable for pot culture, either in a bush-house or on a verandah. Large bulbs, 3s. each. Postage extra.

CRINUM.

PLANT ALL YEAR ROUND.

Handsome flowering bulbous plant. They thrive in deep rich soil and require little attention in their cultivation. The large funnel-shaped flowers are borne in clusters at the summit of tall stems well above the foliage.

- CANDIDISSIMA**—White; very beautiful. 2s. 6d. each.
CAPENSE—White, with pink stripe. } 1s. 6d. each;
MOOREI—Beautiful pink.
PEDUNCULATUM—Giant white.
POWELLII—White, shaded pink.
UMBELLATUM—Pink, shaded, large. 2s. each.
YEMENSE—Beautiful, fragrant, and very large satin white flowers. 3s. ea.

CROCUS

PLANT FEBRUARY TO MAY.

(Best suited to the cool districts.)

BLUE. YELLOW. WHITE. MIXED. 2s. 6d. doz.

Old English favourite, but only suitable to the colder districts. If the situation and climate are suitable, no special care is necessary; will thrive in poorest soils.

FREESIA.

(A Great Favourite.)

PLANT FEBRUARY TO MAY.

THESE flowers have a delicious perfume, and are of great value for cutting; each bulb bears more than one stem with eight or ten flowers. Most desirable pot plants, but they are perfectly hardy out of doors; should be planted four inches apart, and lightly covered.

ARMSTRONGII—Pink; a beautiful shade of pale pink. 3d. ea.; 2s. 6d. doz.

ANDERSON'S SUNSET—The colour is a blend of yellow and deep orange. They are very free flowering, and delightfully fragrant. 3d. each; 2s. 6d. doz.

REFRACTA ALBA—White; sweet-scented; very fine. 9d. doz.; 5s. 100.

REFRACTA ALBA—Extra large bulbs for pot culture. 1s. doz.; 7s. 6d. 100

LEICHTLINI—White, passing to primrose; yellow throat; pretty. 1s. doz.; 6s. 6d. 100.

MIXED HYBRIDS—Distinct and beautiful new colours. 3d. ea.; 2s. 6d. doz.

BLUE HYBRID—Large flower, sweet-scented; quite new. 1s. each.

PURITY—Beautiful large, purest white flowers. 3d. each; 2s. doz.



FREESIA.

IRISES.

Flag or
Rainbow Flowers

Post Free, except where otherwise marked.

FLAG—Plant March to August. An exceedingly large, handsome variety. They succeed best in moist situations, as they must have a free supply of water during blooming. Named varieties, 1s. each; 11s. doz. List on application. Postage extra.

KAEMPFER (Japanese Flag Iris)—Plant April to August. For size and richness of colour the Japanese Iris are unequalled, with an indescribable mass of colouring, flowers often measuring from 6 to 8 in. across. They grow to a height of 3 feet, and must have a moist situation; with light, rich soil; swampy land will grow them well. Named varieties, 1s. and 1s. 6d. each; 11s. and 16s. doz. List on application. Postage extra.

THE big beds of Japanese Iris in Hyde Park were the admiration of all who saw them during November and December. The display was gorgeous. Why not have a few in your own garden?

PAVONIA (Peacock Iris)—Plant February to May. A marvel of beauty, having slender stems one foot in length, supporting lilac flowers with blue spot on each petal. 4d. each; 3s. doz.

TINGITANA—A lovely bulbous Iris from Tangiers. Flowers vary in the standards from dark to light blue, falls lilac and white with golden blotch. 3d. each; 2s. 6d. doz.

TUBEROSA (Snakeshead Iris)—Flowers rich velvety violet, black and green. A remarkable, curious, and handsome flower. 2s. each.

SPANISH IRIS (Orchid Iris) 4d. each; 3s. doz.

The flowers are produced on slender stems about a foot high, bearing two or three flowers each. When cut the flowers last a long time in water, as the buds continue to open. Any average soil will grow them if well drained.

PLANT FEBRUARY TO MAY.

CAJANUS—Large, golden yellow.

DARLING—Deep blue.

FILOMELA—Sky blue and white.

HERCULES—Bronze shade.

KING OF THE YELLOWS—Deep golden yellow.

LA NUIT—Deep blue, yellow blotch.

L'INNOCENCE—Pure white.

NON PLUS ULTRA—Deep blue.

SOLFATAIRE—White, lilac and sulphur shade.

SPLENDID MIXTURE—All shades. 3d. each; 2s. 6d. doz.

IXIA (The African Corn Lily)

PLANT MARCH TO MAY.



IXIAS.

A CHARMING family of hardy flowering plants; flowers are scarlet, lavender, white or green, on light graceful stems, produced in great profusion. They should be planted in clumps or in rows four inches apart.

CRATEROIDES — Rich cerise-scarlet, early and greatly valued for cutting. 3d. each; 2s. dozen.

LAUVENDULA — Lavender shade; very tall. 3d. each; 2s. doz.

ROSE WONDER — Double rose; very beautiful as a cut flower. 4d. each; 3s. 6d. doz.

VIRIDIFLORA — Green flowers, charming variety. 3d. each; 2s. 6d. doz.

MIXED — All colours. 1s. 6d. doz; 8s. 6d. 100; 75s. 1000.

NAMED VARIETIES — A splendid assortment. 3d. each; 2s. doz.

THREE EACH OF
TWELVE NAMED
IXIA for 5s.

LILIUMS.

PLANT APRIL TO MAY.

Postage extra.

THE beauty of form, the chaste delicacy of the white blooming variety, Longiflorum, and the magnificent colours of Auratum and Tigrinum, render these of the greatest importance as summer-blooming plants. They will grow in any good garden soil, provided it is well broken up and drained, but they delight in light, fibrous, peaty soil when it is obtainable. By planting the proper varieties a display can be obtained all through the summer. Plant six inches deep.

AURATUM (Golden-rayed Lily of Japan) — Flowers from 8 to 10 in across; ivory white, thickly studded with crimson spots and a bright golden band through centre of petal. 2s. 6d. each.

HENRYI — Resembling in form *Lilium Speciosum*, but of a soft orange-yellow colour; a hardy and vigorous grower. 2s. each.

LONGIFLORUM (November Lily) — A most lovely pure white Lily, with long, graceful, tube-shaped flowers, produced in profusion on the crest of an upright stem. Without doubt the finest Trumpet Lily. 9d. each; 7s. 6d. doz.

TIGRINUM FLORE PLENO (Double Tiger Lily) — A perfect double Lily, flowers large and full, lasting in perfection longer than any other kind; orange, spotted black. 1s. each.

TIGRINUM (Single Tiger Lily) — A remarkably handsome variety, with abundance of large showy flowers, orange-scarlet, black spots. 1s. ea.

No Single Bulb sold less than 3d. Not less than Six at dozen rates. Not less than Fifty at hundred rates.

LACHENALIA.

(LEOPARD LILY.)
PLANT MARCH TO MAY.

These are elegant little bulbous plants, with tubular bells in short spikes, and curiously spotted leaves; very effective if grown in a wire basket or border.

AUREA — Spotted leaves, yellow flowers.

QUADRICOLOR — Red and yellow.

TRICOLOR — Scarlet, citron and green.

6d. each; 5s. doz.

LILY OF THE VALLEY.

(CONVALLARIA).

PLANT APRIL TO AUGUST.

1s. each; 11s. doz. Postage extra.

MONTBRETIAS.

PLANT APRIL TO JULY.

EXTREMELY hardy free-growing plants, which flower profusely when thoroughly established. The flower stems are from 2½ to 3 feet in height, and gracefully arched, and the colours are charming—bright orange, golden yellow, and buff.

NAMED VARIETIES—Eight distinct varieties. 3d. each; 2s. 6d. doz.
IN FINE MIXTURE—3d. each; 2s. doz.

MORPHIXIA PANICULATA.

PLANT FEBRUARY TO MAY.

THIS beautiful little flowering bulb has the same graceful habit as the Ixia, but is more dwarf, with tubular flowers of a soft red-buff colour; very beautiful and useful for cutting; synonymous with Ixia Longiflora. 1s. 6d. doz.; 9s. 100.

MUSCARI.

PLANT FEBRUARY TO MAY.

THESE lovely little spring flowers require no special attention. For rock work or grass banks they look very charming, while as edgings or massed in the garden they give a very fine effect.

BOTRYOIDES (Grape Hyacinth) — Pretty spikes of dark blue flowers. 3d. each; 2s. doz.

CONICUM (Heavenly Blue)—Flowers rich, bright blue, sweet-scented. 3d. each; 2s. 6d. doz.

MONSTROSUS — Very beautiful and distinct, purple lilac. 3d. each; 2s. 6d. doz.

NERINE.

PLANT MARCH TO MAY.

A VERY handsome plant; the flower stalks are 18in. high, crowned with umbels of bright red flowers with long curved stamens; charming.



MUSCARI BOTRYOIDES.

ALBA—Snow white, with wavy petals. 1s. 6d. each.

AUREA—Golden yellow, very attractive and beautiful. 2s. each.

CORUSCA—Brilliant scarlet, free flowering. 1s. 6d. each.

JAPONICA (Japanese Spider Plant)—Purplish red; free bloomer. 6d. each; 5s. 6d. doz.

ROSEA—Rosy purple; very free flowering. 1s. 6d. each.

ORNITHOGALUM.

PLANT FEBRUARY TO JUNE.

ARABICUM—A strong growing, showy plant, with large bunches of flowers produced on tall stems; colour white, with dark centre; very hardy. 3d. each; 2s. doz.

THYRSOIDES ALBUM—An exceedingly beautiful white flower, suitable for table or church decoration; lasts a long time in water. 9d. each; 7s. 6d. doz.

PANCRATIUM.

PLANT MARCH TO JULY.

Beautiful pure white flowers, exceedingly fragrant. Water freely during the growing season.

ASIATICUM—Extra large; very fragrant. 2s. each.

MARITIMUM—Pure white; very beautiful. 1s. each; 11s. doz.

SCHIZOSTYLIS COCCINEA. PLANT MARCH TO JULY.

Rich scarlet gladiolus-like flower, very hardy, free flowering and useful for cutting. It is a plant for everybody; the more the flowers are cut the more spikes the plants throw up. 9d. each; 8s. doz.

SCILLA—Wood Hyacinth.

PLANT MARCH TO MAY.

A BEAUTIFUL little spring-blooming bulb, produced on short stem; dwarf and exquisitely beautiful. Wood Hyacinths will thrive under fir trees, where few other plants will grow.

CAMPANULATA—Blue, on tall spikes. 3d. each; 2s. doz.

CAMPANULATA ALBA—Spikes of pure white flowers. 3d. each; 2s. doz.

PERUVIANA BLUE—Pyramidal spikes of blue flowers with bright yellow anthers; handsome for bedding or borders. 10d. each; 9s. doz.

PERUVIANA WHITE—Large, fine white variety of above. 10d. each; 9s. doz.

RANUNCULUS Asiaticus

NOTHING PRODUCES A BRIGHTER
OR MORE GORGEOUS EFFECT.

Australian-Grown Bulbs

We strongly recommend this beautiful strain of Australian-grown Ranunculus. The single, semi-double, and double flowers are more varied than the Shirley Poppy. When in full bloom, they are a glowing mass of colour. Ranunculus prefer a rich loamy soil, but will grow in any average land if well enriched. **Plant claws downwards.**

Choice Mixed, 1/6 doz.; 10/- per 100.



RANUNCULUS.

SNOWFLAKE. (Leucojum). PLANT MARCH TO MAY.

SNOWFLAKE AESTIVUM—A beautiful hardy bulb of the Snowdrop type, which it strongly resembles; the petals are prettily tipped with green; it does well in almost any soil or situation. 9d. doz.; 5s. 100.

GIANT SNOWFLAKE (Pulchellum)—Produces elegant drooping white flowers, very large bells standing well above the foliage; quite superior to the preceding variety. 3d. each; 1s. 6d. doz.; 10s. 6d. 100.

SPARAXIS. PLANT MARCH TO MAY.

MIXED—Embracing every shade and beautifully marked. For their refined colour and graceful habit, Sparaxis never fails to win admiration. They are of easy culture. 1s. 6d. doz.; 7s. 6d. 100.

PULCHERRIMA (Dierama)—Very beautiful species, known as "Fairy Bells"; produces stems 3 to 4 feet long, with pendulous bell-shaped flowers; quite distinct from the ordinary Sparaxis. 6d. each; 5s. doz.

ALL BULBS POST FREE,
except where otherwise marked.

TRITONIA. PLANT MARCH TO JUNE.

THESE, in appearance, are not unlike miniature Gladioli; the colours are soft and very pleasing. Free flowering and easily cultivated.

LINEATA—Salmon red. 1s. 6d. doz.; 8s. 6d. 100.

MIXED—Choice range of colours. 1s. 6d. doz.; 8s. 6d. 100.

ROSEA—Rose pink. 1s. 6d. doz.; 8s. 6d. 100.

TUBEROSE. PLANT MAY TO AUGUST.

ONE of the most beautiful summer-flowering Bulbs in cultivation; the blooms are of the purest white and of the most exquisite fragrance; they are admirably adapted for bouquet-making, and are easy to cultivate.

DOUBLE DWARF, "EXCELSIOR." **DOUBLE TALL, "THE PEARL."**
SINGLE TALL.

Small clumps, 6d. each; post free, 10d.

Large clumps, 1s. each; post free, 1s. 6d.

SEEDS - PLANTS - BULBS

TULIPS.

PLANT MARCH TO MAY.

FOR beauty of form and brilliance of colour, Tulips exceed all other Spring Flowering Bulbs. The cooler districts suit them admirably, but they can be grown in many parts of our State if a cool or shady position is selected and plenty of water given during the growing period. They prefer a rich sandy loam, but any ordinary land, enriched by the addition of plenty of old stable manure, will grow them successfully. Care must be taken that the Bulbs do not come in direct contact with the manure.

Plant four to six inches apart and four inches deep.

SINGLE MIXED—Splendid variety of colour. 2s. doz.; 12s. 6d. 100.

DARWIN, MIXED—Too much cannot be said in praise of this class of Tulip. They excel in brilliancy and perfect form of flower. Their tall stems place them in first favour as a cut flower. 4d. each; 3s. 6d. dozen.

PARROT, MIXED—A most singular and picturesque variety, with curiously lacinated petals; large, attractive and beautiful flowers of the most striking and brilliant combination of colours. 4d. each; 3s. 6d. doz.

VALLOTA PURPUREA (The Scarborough Lily)

CAN BE SUPPLIED AT ANY TIME.

ONE of the most gorgeous and brilliant bulbous flowering plants in cultivation. A lovely free-flowering bulb of the Amaryllis family, suitable either for pots or borders; the flower is trumpet-shaped, produced in clusters, and of a rich orange scarlet; spike 18in. 1s. 6d. each; 16s. doz.

WATSONIA (Bugle Lily).

PLANT FEBRUARY TO MAY.

ONE of the most useful late Spring flowering bulbous plants. The period of flowering can be extended over a considerable time by planting the bulbs every few weeks during the Autumn. They are not particular as to soil or situation, and require the same cultural treatment as Gladioli. Splendid for cutting and table decoration, and last a long time in water.

COCCINEA—Orange red. 6d. each; 5s. 6d. doz.

"UNIQUE"—This beautiful variety is quite distinct in habit and form to "O'Brieni." The spike resembles that of a miniature Gladiol, the flowers growing closely to the stem; the colour is a pale heliotrope, striped magenta. 6d. each; 5s. 6d. doz.

O'BRIENI ALBA—Lovely pure white; a magnificent plant; when in flower it is from 4 to 5 feet in height, and throws up enormous spikes, and produces side shoots which flower in succession for a month or six weeks. 3d. each; 2s. 6d. doz.

PINK PERFECTION—Charming pale pink. 6d. each; 5s. 6d. doz.

ROSEA—A beautiful shade of rosy red. 3d. each; 2s. 6d. doz.

MARGINATA—Beautiful shade of rosy pink. 6d. each; 5s. 6d. doz.

ZEPHYRANTHES CANDIDA.

PLANT FEBRUARY TO MAY.

A pretty little bulbous plant, belonging to the family of Amaryllis. White, shaded rose; very effective for edging. 1s. 6d. doz.; 7s. 6d. 100.

Anderson's Prepared Bulb-Fibre

An excellent medium in which to grow and flower bulbs during the winter in bowls without drainage. Always sweet and clean, no drips to soil furniture. Prices see below.

BULB - FIBRE

Light. Clean. Requires no Drainage. Nice to handle. Remains Sweet.

4d. lb. 7lb. 2/- 14lb. 3/6 CARRIAGE EXTRA.

HOW TO GROW

Flowering Bulbs in Bowls

WITH the aid of **ANDERSON'S PREPARED FIBRE** it is possible to grow and flower successfully many beautiful flowering bulbs in bowls. For indoor decoration there is nothing that gives quite the effect of a "Bowl of Flowering Bulbs."

Culture—Fill the bowl with our Special Bulb Fibre to a little below the rim; plant bulbs in the same manner as with ordinary potting soil. Press fibre lightly around bulbs, and then water sparingly. The bulbs should then be placed in a moderately dark, airy room until the bulbs show signs of growth, when it will be necessary to give plenty of light and air. The fibre requires just sufficient water to keep it damp until growth appears, after which, water more freely. Do not at any time allow fibre to become dry; this has the effect of making the flower go blind. Should by any chance too much water be given, turn bowl on its side and allow the surplus water to run off. During the period of growth, be careful not to allow the leaves to become white and drawn. If this should happen, place out in the open until such time as the leaves appear healthy and green.

Bulbs most suitable for Growing in Bowls.

HYACINTHS
CROCUS
DAFFODILS

SNOWFLAKES
SCILLA
FREESIA

JONQUILS
LACHENALIA
POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS

ANDERSON & CO., LIMITED

HIGHLY POPULAR

— SPRING AND SUMMER-FLOWERING — BULB COLLECTIONS

For Season 1921

DAFFODILS.

No. 1. POST FREE. 3/-
12 Choice Varieties
ALL PICKED BULBS
OUR OWN SPECIAL SELECTION

No. 2. POST FREE. 5/-
24 Choice Varieties
ALL PICKED BULBS
OUR OWN SPECIAL SELECTION

No. 3. POST FREE. 12/6
60 Choice Bulbs
IN 20 VARIETIES
SPECIALLY SELECTED

No. 4. POST FREE. 20/-
100 Bulbs
10 CHOICE VARIETIES
10 each
OUR OWN SPECIAL SELECTION

FLOWERING BULBS.

No. 5.
POST
FREE
5/-
6 Anemones.—An attractive variety of colour.
4 Babiana.—Very showy rich colours.
12 Freesias.—Most charming tuberous plants.
2 Gladioli.—Beautiful and popular; early.
1 Hyacinth.—Delightful perfume; magnificent.
6 Ixias.—Assorted colours; flowers profusely.
3 Narcissi.—Beautiful spring-flowering bulbs.
6 Ranunculus.—Various charming colours.
12 Snowflakes.—Resembles the snowdrops.
4 Sparaxis.—Various colours; graceful habits.
4 Tritonias.—Brightly elegant and beautiful.

No. 6.
POST
FREE
10/-
12 Anemones.—Magnificent flowering bulbs.
12 Freesias.—Deliciously perfumed flowers.
6 Gladioli.—Choice early flowers.
3 Hyacinths.—Mixed colours; fragrant.
4 Ixias.—Charming little flowering plants.
6 Narcissi.—Choice Mixed varieties.
12 Ranunculus.—Bright showy colours.
6 Scillas.—Dwarf, and exquisitely beautiful.
12 Snowflakes.—Much like the snowdrops.
6 Sparaxis.—Beautiful refined colours.
6 Tritonias.—Very bright and free flowering.
3 Tulips.—Can be grown with great success.
2 Watsonias.—1 pure white, 1 pink.

No. 7.
POST
FREE
20/-
12 Anemones.—Mixed colours; very beautiful.
24 Freesias.—Most lovely perfumed blooms.
6 Gladioli.—Choice mixed.
1 Hippeastrum.—Beautiful hybrid.
6 Hyacinths.—Mixed colours; rich, fragrant.
4 Iris (Spanish).—Splendid assortment; remarkable.
12 Ixias.—Beautiful colours; light and graceful.
6 Jonquills.—Very fragrant.
6 Daffodils.—Mixed varieties; charming.
6 Narcissi.—Paper white; exquisite.
2 Nerine Japonica (Japanese Spider Plant).
12 Ranunculus.—Splendid mixed colours.
6 Scillas.—Beautiful; dwarf growth.
12 Snowflakes.—Like snowdrops.
12 Sparaxis.—Charming colours and graceful.
1 Sprekella Formosissima (Jacobean Lily).
4 Tulips.—Mixed, single.
12 Tritonias.—Free flowering and bright.
1 Vallota Purpurea (Scarborough Lily).
2 Watsonia O'Brieni Alba.—Pure white.
2 Watsonia Rosea.—Lovely deep pink.

Summer Flowering Bulbs.

No. 8. POST FREE. Plant April to June. 10/-
2 Agapanthus. 1 Calla Maculata Alba. 1 Crinum.
1 Brunsvigia. 2 Amaryllis Belladonna. 3 Montbretia.
1 Pancratium. 2 Sparaxis Pulcherrima. 1 Lillium.
1 Nerine Japonica. 2 Childanthus Fragrans. 1 Tuberose.

SPRING FLOWERING - BULBS -

Hints on Cultivation

The Soil Bulbs will grow in almost any well-worked soil; they mostly prefer a sandy loam, but will grow in almost pure sand if well enriched. Strong, stiff soil, however, must be thoroughly broken up, well drained and lightened by the addition of sand or vegetable matter, such as leaf mould, etc., before it can be made suitable for planting. Often a green crop grown on land after its preparation, and dug in, would greatly help to bring the soil into proper condition. After the land has been deeply dug for the reception of Bulbs, it is always better to allow it to remain for a week or two, so as to allow the soil to settle, otherwise the Bulbs may sink too deeply in the soil.

The Planting When planting Bulbs, the size of the Bulb always should be taken into consideration; for instance, a Hyacinth Bulb measuring 2in. diameter requires a covering of 2in. only, and the same may be taken generally with the planting of all others, giving them a covering of soil equal to the diameter measure of the Bulb. For late planting of Gladioli, the depth should be increased so that the Bulbs may escape the surface heat of summer. According to the varieties, planting should be done in groups, beds or rows, and the distance determined by the size of the plants when grown. The soil must on no account be wet or sticky at the time of planting, and if at all loose should be made firm with the foot. Where it is inclined to be stiff, a little sand at the base of the Bulbs will greatly help the drainage and prevent rotting, as in many cases failure is due to too much moisture.

Manuring and Mulching Bonedust is one of the safest manures that can be used if well incorporated with the soil at time of planting. Most flowering Bulbs dislike ammonia and fresh stable manure; fowiyard manure should be avoided. Well-rotted stable or cow manure, which has been maturing for some considerable time, can be safely used, but should be well dug in at the base of the Bulbs, and not allowed to touch them with planting. In the case of Daffodils the manure is intended to hold the moisture like a sponge, and is not intended as a fertiliser. For summer flowering Bulbs, such as Gladioli, Liliums, Montbretias, a top-dressing of old stable manure or decayed vegetable matter placed over the surface of the soil to the depth of about 2in. is invaluable, as it keeps the roots cool and retains the moisture in the soil. It is not necessary for early Spring Flowering Bulbs; for these the soil should be kept well open with a hoe.

Ranunculus and Anemones Where it is intended to make beds of either Ranunculus or Anemones by themselves, a good way is to first start the Bulbs in shallow boxes in good sandy loam, well drained. When the Bulbs have started into growth, and are about 2in. high, the sides of the box can be taken away, and each plant cut out carefully with a knife and planted about 9in. apart each way in the beds. In this way gaps in the beds are avoided, as there is always a small percentage of both Ranunculus and Anemones which fail to germinate.

Culture of Gladioli The culture of Gladioli is exceedingly simple, as they will grow in any average soil; but to grow them to perfection the soil should be of a sandy or loamy nature, and should be well worked or trenched to a depth of 18 inches. No new or green manure should be used in preparing the soil, but old, well-rotted stable manure, dug well in so that it does not touch any of the Bulbs, will greatly assist in keeping the ground in a moist, open condition, and will promote a strong, hardy growth. A dressing of bone manure can, however, be incorporated with the soil with perfect safety. If planted in rows, the Bulbs should be 8 to 10 inches apart, and the rows 2 feet, and covered to a depth of 2 to 3 inches. When the shoots are about 12 inches high they should be tied up to keep them straight. The soil between the Bulbs should be stirred up and kept clean. It will not be necessary to water them unless the season is a very dry one, if the ground has been well worked, as we recommend, but if watering is resorted to let it be done thoroughly if less frequently. A top-dressing of manure over the surface of the soil is an excellent practice in summer. After the plants have finished blooming and show signs of ripening by their yellow and brown leaves, the Bulbs should be lifted and the shoots cut off close to the Bulbs, and when the Bulbs are properly dried, the old sole or Bulb should be removed and the new Bulbs stored in a dry place until ready for re-planting.

ANDERSON & CO., LTD.

399-401 GEORGE STREET, SYDNEY

Address all correspondence to Box 1608, G.P.O., Sydney.

Bulb Season

1921



HYACINTHS GROWING IN BULB FIBRE.

See Page 15 for instructions

Anderson & Co.

LIMITED,

Seed, Plant and Bulb Merchants,

399-401 George Street

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